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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore the difference between the sexual abuse of males and females. The study group was a caseload of clients from the Northside Family Resource Center in the Houston area, a branch of the Mental Health Mental Retardation Association (MHMRA) of Harris County, Texas. The researcher studied 21 children, age 10 through 17 years. A 14-question questionnaire was used to collect information about the sexual abuse of children. The data indicated that there was a difference in the likelihood of males and females being sexually abused at a 0.01 level of significance allowing the rejection of the null hypothesis which stated there would be no significant difference in sexual abuse between males and females. Other findings suggested that there was no significant relationship between the sexual abuse of children and race or the number of adults in the home. It was recommended that further studies be conducted on a larger population sample. Fifteen appendices provide materials used in the study, including the questionnaire, and 13 tables. (Author/JBJ)

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A STUDY OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LIKELIHOOD OF MALES AND FEMALES BEING SEXUALLY ABUSED

by

Yolanda Marie Calhoun

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A RESEARCH PAPER

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT

OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COURSE METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Sexual Abuse of Males and Females

by

Yolanda M. Calhoun

The purpose of this study was to explore the difference between the sexually abuse of males and females. This study group was a caseload of clients from the Northside Family Resource Center in the Houston area, a branch of the Mental Health Mental Retardation Association (MHMRA) of Harris County, Texas.

The researcher studied 21 children, ages 10 through 17. A 14-question questionnaire was used to collect information about the sexual abuse of children. The data indicated that there was a difference in the likelihood of males and females being sexual abused at a 0.01 level of significance. This level of significance allowed the rejection of the null hypothesis. Other findings suggested that there was no significant relationship between the sexual abuse of children and race or the number of adults in the home. It was recommended that further studies be conducted on a larger population sample.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

Children often strive toward meeting the expectations of their parents in order to feel that they belong, but these expectations may not always be appropriate. Some parents use dysfunctional parenting skills which they developed from a lack of knowledge or they learned from their own parents. According to Braun (1986), some parents do not realize that they are being abusive to their children and their children do not understand that they are being abused. There are many ways to help stop child abuse such as recognizing the problem, creating awareness, and taking personal responsibility for one's own action before it is too late. The most important contribution is for each parent to learn to nurture and love their own children and plan activities so that quality time can be spent with their children. A parent should also learn to praise their children for what they do right and convert criticism into caring assistance.

Statement of the Problem

Abuse is a problem for everybody, not just the victims and their families. For the past few years,

there has been an increase in the number of child abuse cases reported, but many believe there are still a lot more that are not reported.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine if there is a difference between the likelihood of males and females being sexually abused.

Importance of the Study

It is expected that the information gathered in this study will help determine if the gender of the child is a factor that can be used to predict the likelihood of being sexually abused.

Definition Of Terms

1. Child abuse. A mental or emotional injury to a child that results in an observable and material impairment in the child's growth, development or psychological functioning; causing or permitting the child to be in a situation in which the child sustains a mental or emotional injury that results in an observable and material impairment in the child's growth, or physiological functioning; or failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent an action by another person that results in physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child.

2. Incest. A form of child sexual abuse in which a child is in some way used sexually by a parent, parent-figure, older sibling, or other significant person in a child's family.

3. Pedophile. A term used to designate any adult individual with sexual interest in or contact with children.

4. Sexual Abuse. Sexual contact, sexual intercourse or sexual conduct as those terms are defined by Section 43.01, Texas Penal Code, 71st Leg. 1265-4 (1989), sexual penetration with a foreign object, incest, sexual assault or sodomy inflicted on, shown to, or intentionally practiced in the presence of a child if the child is present only to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of any person; failure to make reasonable effort to prevent sexual contact, sexual intercourse or sexual conduct, as those terms are defined by Section 43.01, Texs Penal Code; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct as defined by Section 43.01, Texas Penal Code.

Null Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in sexual abuse between males and females.

Limitations and Delimitations

This study is limited to the Mental Health Mental Retardation Association (MHMRA) of Harris County, Texas. It is delimited to a caseload of clients of the Northside Family Resource Center in the Houston area during July, 1994.

Assumption

It is assumed that children in this study are representative of other children in the Houston area.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH

Age Of The Victims And The Duration Of The Abuse

The interest given to child sexual abuse is relatively recent. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of investigations addressing the molestation of children. According to Dube and Hebert (1988), this sudden increase may be releated in part to the taboos regarding sexuality and its deviations as well as the reticence in addressing the difficult questions of what are socially acceptable and unacceptable sexual manifestations between an adult and child. It may also be due to the fact that the definition of sexual abuse is not a matter of general consensus.

From previous investigations, some studies report that boys are molested at a younger age while other studies report that girls are. According to Kendall-Tackett and Simon (1992) the average onset of molestation was almost identical; 7.65 years for males and 7.6 years for females. In another study, the median age of abuse was 9.9 for boys and 9.6 for girls; therefore, we can conclude that the age of onset varies.

There was a consensus that the molestation of boys is of shorter duration and ends at a younger age than that of girls. Factors that were considered to be the cause of the difference between duration of molestation for boys and girls were as follow: (1) the perpetrators were likely to be a stranger, (2) there may have been a greater amount of physical trauma for male victims because of the force or type of sexual act which required medical intervention, (3) male victims may have been physically strong enough to ward off future advances, or (4) a combination of all these factors.

Occurrences Determined By Specific Perpetrators

The abusers or perpetrators ranged from relatives from the immediate family of the victim to total strangers. Majority of the abusers were males; however, many abuse cases perpetrated by females were not reported, thus inflating the figure on male abusers and female victims.

Kendall-Tackett and Simon (1992) conducted a study of 365 adults molested as children (89% female and 11% male) of the Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program (CSATP). The results indicated that boys and girls were equally likely to be molested by natural fathers,

girls were more likely to be molested by stepfathers, and boys were more likely to be molested by friends of the family. According to Wellman (1993) in the case of sexual abuse, females are victims more often than are males. Molestation of female victims were usually perpetrated by a parent, a step-parent, a grandparent, an aunt or uncle, or their mother's boyfriend. Numerous investigations indicated that a girl living with a stepfather or mother's boyfriend was at greater risk of being abused than a girl living with her biological father (Margolin, 1992). Since majority of the abuse of females take place by a family member in the home, it is more apt to occur more than once for a longer duration.

According to Dube and Hebert (1988), males were more frequently subject to very serious sexual abuse and that their abuse disportionately occurs outside of the home at the hands of strangers. Of the males abused by relatives, over one half of them were abused by relatives close in ages such as a sibling, a cousin, or an uncle. Gordan reported that Weitzman (1979) noted that boys were typically allowed more freedom to play away from home, to return home late, and to choose their own activities; he felt that this degree of

freedom increased the likelihood of abuse outside of the home in public settings such as a bus, in a field, or at school. Since majority of the perpetrators were non-relatives, the molestation would usually occur once.

Types Of Sexual Abuse/Acts Committed By Abusers

According to Vander-Mey (1988) the term "sexual victimization" implies an aggressive and coercive exploitation of an individual which is sexual in nature. Sexual victimization includes several types of sexual abuse. One type is incest and the other type is pedophile. Some pedophiles are actually pedarasts, men who love boys.

In regard to the type of molestation, some studies have reported that fondling from the waist down and oral intercourse were more common for males; others found these activities to be common for both males and females. Girls molested by men were likely to experience vaginal intercourse as opposed to boys molested by women. Also, anal intercourse was cited as more common for boys. Even though type of abuse has been examined in several studies, no clear pattern of male/female differences has emerged (Kendall-Tackett and Simon, 1992)

Results of Sexual Abuse

Gale, Thompson, Moran, and Sack (1988) conducted a study of 202 children at the Morrison Center in Portland, Oregon. The subjects were divided into three groups: (1) sexually abused, (2) physically abused, and (3) non-abused other clincial children. After examining and comparing the three groups, children who were sexually abused seemed to exhibit problems such as depression, anxiety, withdrawal, inappropriate sexual behavior, and physical injury more than the other two groups. The inappropriate sexual behaviors included repeated coercive fellatio, insertion of objects into the rectum, and attempted forcible intercourse with other children.

Females and males respond differently to the abuse because they are much more traumatized by the abuse than males (Wellman, 1993). The male victims frequently suffer silently, victimizing themselves; they feel ashamed, fear that they are mentally ill, and fear disbelief by parents and other adults. The effect of male victimization could result in the probability of the victim becoming a rapist, an incest offender as an adult, a homosexual, or an alcohol or drug abuser. Male victims tend to be underachievers, with no strong

religious affiliation, and poor sociological development (Vander-Mey, 1988).

Incidents Reported

Rates of reporting sexual abuse tend to be low because there is disbelief of the victim or the victim is blamed for the abuse. According to Kendall-Tackett and Simon (1992) there were no significant differences between the boys and girls in their rates of reporting their molestation to law enforcement. When abuse was reported, both males and females would usually tell a family member and 68 percent of both sexes stated that nothing was done (Gordon, 1990).

Gordon reported that Pierce and Pierce (1985) reported that boys less commonly informed anyone about their abuse because they were less apt to receive help. Father-son incest were rarely reported because it violated two codes: (1) the one against incest and (2) the one against homosexuality (Vander-Mey, 1988).

Summary

Of the eleven studies reviewed, three of the studies dealt with comparing the sexual abuse of males and females. Five of the studies focused on the sexual victimization of males, the attitudes and

characteristics of the victims, and father-daughter incest.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The study was conducted by distributing a questionnaire, developed from the review of the literature, to a caseload of clients from MHMRA. Both males and females were utilized in the study. All of the questionnaires were returned in a timely manner. Upon gathering the data, percents and frequencies were calculated and the results were used to formulate the conclusion.

The responses were transferred to an 882-E Scantron from each client's questionnaire. The tests were ran on July 29, 1994 using an 1100 Scantron Data Entry Terminal. The scantron sheets were produced delineating frequency and percentages in the following areas:

1. Sexual abuse of male students.
2. Sexual abuse of female students.
3. Sexual abuse of black students.
4. Sexual abuse of hispanic students.
5. Sexual abuse of white students.
6. Sexual abuse of children with one adult at home.
7. Sexual abuse of students with two adults at home.

8. Sexual abuse of students with two or more adults at home.
9. Sexual abuse of students that participate in extra-curricular activities.
10. Sexual abuse of students not participating in extra curricular activities.

The data was analyzed statistically using a STATWORKS Program on a Macintosh Computer producing a Chi-Square Test. The five categories used from the questionnaire to run the Chi-Square Test were:

Question 1 - Sex.

Question 3 - Race.

Question 4 - Adults in the home.

Question 10- Do you think boys or girls are more likely to be physically abused?

Question 11- Do you think boys or girls are more likely to be sexually abused?

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In collecting data for the study a 14 question questionnaire was distributed to a caseload of 21 clients from the Mental Health Mental Retardation Association (MHMRA). The computer analysis of the data allowed the rejection of the null hypothesis based on a proponderance of evidence that the data was statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level of significance. The frequencies and percentages are a result of running the Scantron 882-E through the 1100 Data Entry Terminal for the IBM Computer. The frequencies and percentages are listed in Table 1.

The variables are:

1. Ten male respondents (48%) and 11 female respondents (52%).
2. Fourteen of the respondents (67%) were 14 years old, and six (29%) were 15 to 16 years old, and one (5%) was 17 or over.
3. Four of the respondents (19%) were black, four (19%) were hispanic, and thirteen (62%) were white.
4. Nine of the respondents (43%) lived in a home with one adult, ten (48%) lived with two adults, and two (10%) lived with more than two adults.

5. Seven of the respondents (33%) do not have siblings at home, six (29%) have one sibling, six (29%) have two siblings, and two (10%) have three or more siblings at home.
6. None of the respondents (0%) had a part-time job during the 1993-94 school year.
7. Seven of the respondents (33%) participated in extra-curricular activities during the 1993-94 school year. Fourteen of the respondents (67%) did not participate in extra-curricular activities during the 1993-94 school year.
8. Seven of the respondents (39%) answered yes and eleven (61%) answered no to knowing someone who has been physically abused. Three clients did not respond.
9. Seven of the respondents (37%) answered yes and twelve (63%) answered no to knowing someone who has been sexually abused.
10. Three of the respondents (15%) think boys are more likely to be physically abused. Seventeen of the respondents (85%) think girls are more likely to be physically abused. One client did not respond.
11. Four of the respondents (19%) think boys are more likely to be sexually abused. Seventeen of the

respondents (81%) think girls are more likely to be sexually abused.

12. From the question, "if abuse occurs, what should a student do", four (19%) responded "call the police", six (29%) answered "tell someone at school", one (5%) responded "tell a friend", seven (33%) answered "all of the above", and three (14%) answered "keep quiet".
13. Ten of the respondents (50%) answered yes to ever being physically abused and ten (50) answered no. One of the clients did not respond.
14. Sixteen of the respondents (76%) answered yes to ever being sexually abused and five (24%) answered no.

Table 1

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A STUDY OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MALES AND FEMALES

Total Responding: 21 NR= No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1. Number:	10	11	0	0	0	0	21	1.5
Percent:	48%	52%	0%	0%	0%			
2. Number:	14	6	1	0	0	0	21	1.4
Percent:	67%	29%	5%	0%	0%			
3. Number:	4	4	13	0	0	0	21	2.4
Percent:	19%	19%	62%	0%	0%			
4. Number:	9	10	2	0	0	0	21	1.7
Percent:	43%	48%	10%	0%	0%			
5. Number:	7	6	6	2	0	0	21	2.1
Percent:	33%	29%	29%	10%	0%			
6. Number:	0	21	0	0	0	0	21	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7. Number:	7	14	0	0	0	0	21	1.7
Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
8. Number:	7	11	0	0	0	3	18	1.6
Percent:	39%	61%	0%	0%	0%			
9. Number:	7	12	0	0	0	2	19	1.6
Percent:	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%			
10. Number:	3	17	0	0	0	1	20	1.9
Percent:	15%	85%	0%	0%	0%			
11. Number:	4	17	0	0	0	0	21	1.8
Percent:	19%	81%	0%	0%	0%			
12. Number:	4	6	1	7	3	0	21	3.0
Percent:	19%	29%	5%	33%	14%			
13. Number:	10	10	0	0	0	1	20	1.5
Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
14. Number:	16	5	0	0	0	0	21	1.2
Percent:	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%			

In response to the question do you think boys or girls are more likely to be sexually abused, both males and females thought that girls were more likely to be sexually abused than boys. The Chi-Square Test showed a value of 5.96 with a probability of 0.01 which indicate significance. This information is shown in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 2

Males and Females Who Think Boys or Girls are More Likely to be Sexually Abused

Chi-Square:	5.96	Phi:	0.53	Contingency Coefficient:	0.47
Significance:	0.01	Cramer's V:	0.53		

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994		
	Males	Females	SEX. ABUSE Totals
Boys	5 100.00 55.56 23.81	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 23.81
Girls	4 25.00 44.44 19.05	12 75.00 100.00 57.14	16 76.19
GENDER Totals	9 42.86	12 57.14	21 100.00

SEXUAL ABUSE OF BOYS / GIRLS

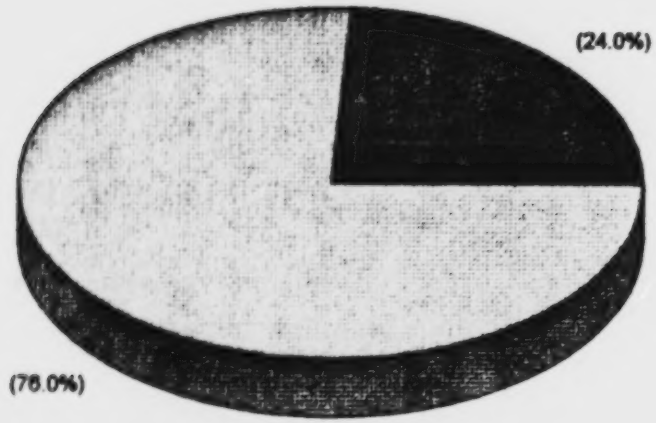

FIGURE 1 : MALES/FEMALES WHO THINK BOYS/GIRLS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE SEXUALLY ABUSED

GIRLS

BOYS

The responses of Question 11 were compared among the various races sampled. All three races thought that girls were more likely to be sexually abused than boys. Among the black race, the respondents thought that boys were not likely to be sexually abused. The Chi-Square value was 1.60 with a probability of 0.45 which did not indicate significance. This information is shown in Table 3 and a visual representation is in Figure 2.

Table 3

Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites Who Think Boys or Girls are More Likely to be Sexually Abused

Chi-Square: 1.60	Phi: 0.28	Contingency	
Significance: 0.45	Cramer's V: 0.28	Coefficient: 0.27	

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994			
	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks	SEX. ABUSE Totals
Boys	4 80.00 30.77 19.05	1 20.00 25.00 4.76	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 23.81
Girls	9 56.25 69.23 42.86	3 18.75 75.00 14.29	4 25.00 100.00 19.05	16 76.19
RACE Totals	13 61.90	4 19.05	4 19.05	21 100.00

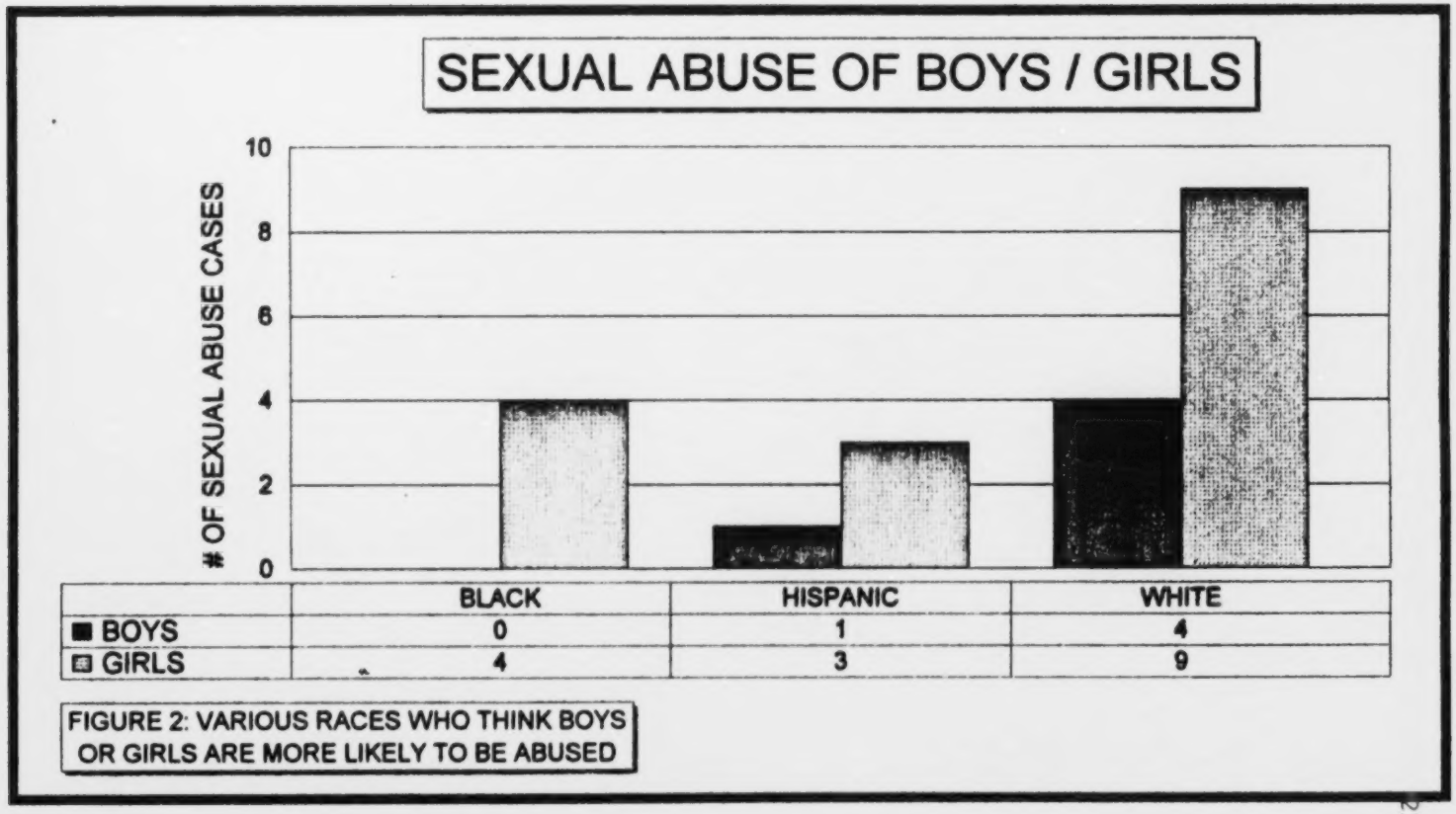

FIGURE 2: VARIOUS RACES WHO THINK BOYS OR GIRLS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ABUSED

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In response to Question 4, number of adults in the home, sexual abuse was predicted to occur more in a home with two adults and less in a home with three or more adults. The Chi-Square showed a value of 1.64 with a probability of 0.44 which did not indicate significance. This information is shown in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 3. The other Chi-Square Test results for Questions 1, 3, 4, and 10 from the questionnaire are located in the appendix.

Table 4

Boys and Girls Who are More Likely to be Sexually Abused With One, Two, or More Than Two Adults in the Home

Chi-Square:	1.64	Phi:	0.28	Contingency Coefficient: 0.27
Significance:	0.44	Cramer's V:	0.28	

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994			
	1 Adults	2 In The	3 Home	SEX. ABUSE Totals
Boys	3 60.00 37.50 14.29	2 40.00 18.18 9.52	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 23.81
Girls	5 31.25 62.50 23.81	9 56.25 81.82 42.86	2 12.50 100.00 9.52	16 76.19
ADULTS/HOME Totals	8 38.10	11 52.38	2 9.52	21 100.00

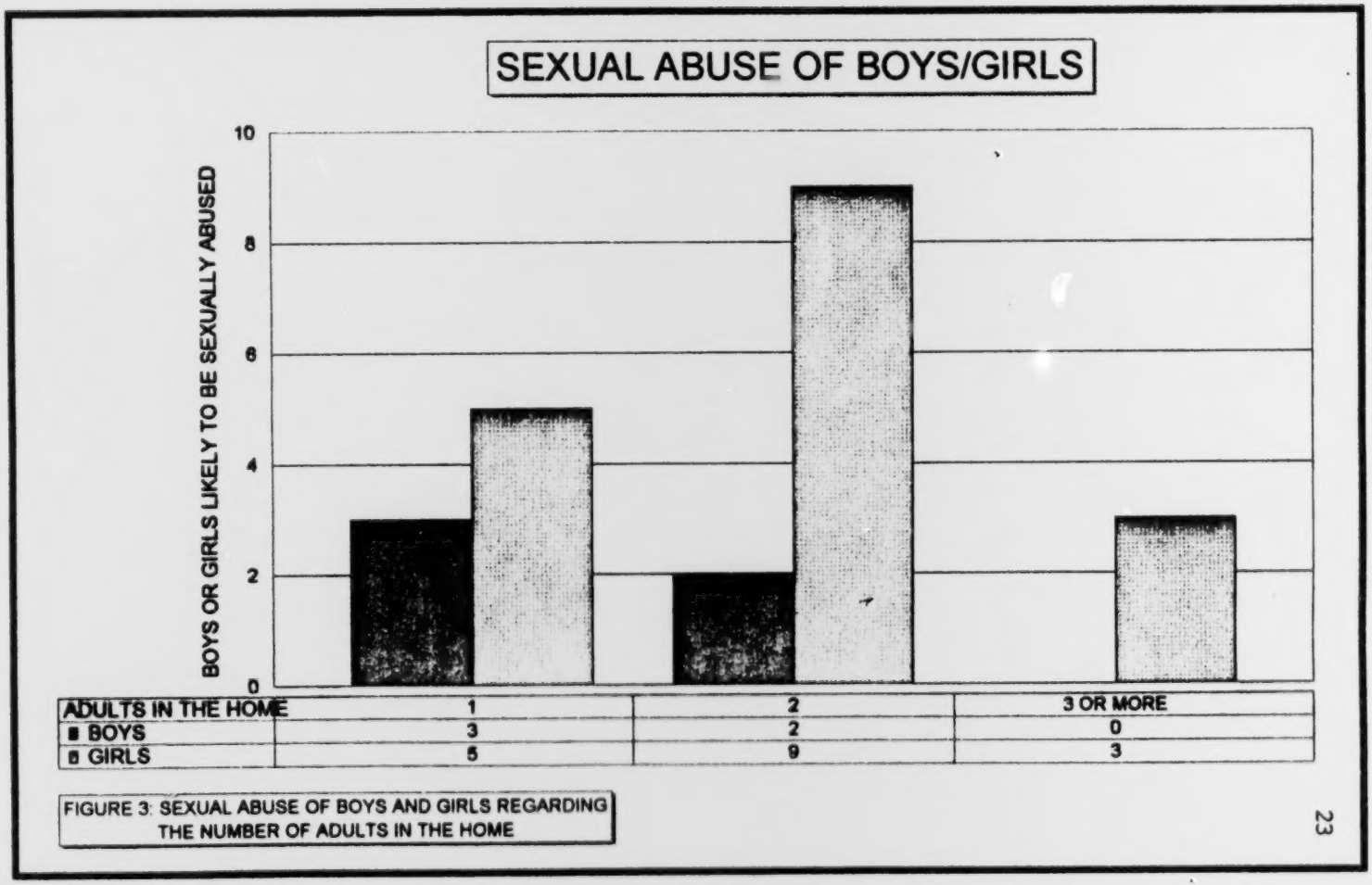

FIGURE 3: SEXUAL ABUSE OF BOYS AND GIRLS REGARDING THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE HOME

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

A questionnaire was given to a caseload of clients from MHMRA and their answer were transferred onto a Scantron 882-E. The frequency and percentage results were calculated after processing the scantrons through the 1100 Scantron Data Entry Terminal. The scantron was then scanned into the IBM Computer using the program that prints frequencies and percentages. It also gave averages. The data were analyzed using a STATWORKS program on a Macintosh Computer producing a Chi-Square Test of Significance.

This study attempted to gain insight of the difference between the likelihood of boys and girls being sexually abused.

Previous research cited in the review of the literature implied that the likelihood of a child being sexually abused was determined by the gender of the child. As noted earlier, Kendall-Tackett and Simon (1992) reported that the age of onset was almost identical for both sexes, but the duration was shorter for boys than girls because the abuse of boys would most often occur away from the home by a stranger. The

type of abuse and the results of sexual abuse varied among the victims. Rates of reporting sexual abuse was low because of disbelief of the victim or the victim being blamed for the abuse.

Conclusion

1. Null hypothesis. Based on the Chi-Square Scores as test of significance in the areas of (1) gender, (2) race, and (3) number of adults in the home, the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in sexual abuse between males and females," is rejected. Chi-Square scores and level of significance for each category, in the order of the areas listed above, are (1) Chi-Square 5.96 with a 0.01 level of significance, (2) Chi-Square 1.60 with a 0.45 level of significance, and (3) Chi-Square 1.64 with a 0.44 level of significance. Statistical significance at the 0.01 level has shown that females are more likely to be sexually abused than males. However, there was no significant difference in sexual abuse between males and females based on race and the number of adults in the home.

2. Reliability. Conclusions are not reliable because of a small sample.

3. Generalizations. Generalizations may only be made for the specific population under study; generalizations to other clients in MHMRA may not be valid due to various demographic locations.

Recommendations

The researcher's findings during this study point to the need for a continuation of this study. Recommendations for further study are:

1. Larger samples which may increase the reliability of the conclusion.

2. Treatment programs for children, abusers, and adult victims who have never resolved the issues related to their victimization as children.

3. School programs to help build self-esteem and teach personal responsibility and respect for others. School programs should also include: (1) ways to avoid abusive situations and what to do if a person is already being abused and (2) inservices for staff to teach them how to recognize signs and symptoms, how to intervene properly, and how to report suspected abuse.

4. Follow-up studies to determine the effectiveness of the programs.

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APPENDIXES

A thru O

July 27, 1994

Dear Respondents:

I am a graduate student at Sam Houston State University enrolled in Methods of Research (ASE 579), Dr. Jerry McGee, Instructor. A requirement of the course is to conduct a survey and then organize, analyze, and interpret the data. The study will be conducted on a caseload of clients from the Mental Health Mental Retardation Association that have been referred for various reasons such as child abuse, child neglect, etc. The purpose of the survey is to determine if there is a difference between the sexual abuse of males and females.

The questionnaire will ask several personal questions pertaining to yourself, family members, and friends. Questions 13 and 14 are optional. Please do not sign the questionnaire; all information will remain confidential. All data will be reported as grouped data and it will be available.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Yolanda Calhoun

Appendix B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Directions: Read each question carefully and circle the correct response.

1. Sex: A. Male B. Female

2. Age: A. 14 or younger B. 15 - 16 C. 17 or over

3. Race: A. Black B. Hispanic C. White D. Other

4. Adults in the home: A. One B. Two C. More than two

5. Other siblings at home: A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Three or more

6. Did you have a part-time job during the 1993-94 school year?

   A. Yes B. No

7. Did you participate in any extra-curricular activities during the 1993-94 school year?

   A. Yes B. No

8. Do you personally know someone who has been physically abused at home?

   A. Yes B. No

9. Do you personally know some who has been sexually abused at home?

   A. Yes B. No

10. Do you think boys or girls are more likely to be physically abused?

    A. Boys B. Girls

11. Do you think boys or girls are more likely to be sexually abused?

    A. Boys B. Girls

12. If abuse occurs, what should a student do?

    A. Call the police. B. Tell someone at school.

    C. Tell a friend. D. All of the above. E. Keep quiet.

***(Optional)**

13. Have you ever been physically abused? A. Yes B. No

14. Have you ever been sexually abused? A. Yes B. No

Appendix C

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF MALE STUDENTS

Total Responding: 10 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	1.1
	Percent:	90%	10%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	0	3	7	0	0	0	10	2.7
	Percent:	0%	30%	70%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	4	5	1	0	0	0	10	1.7
	Percent:	40%	50%	10%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	2	3	5	0	0	0	10	2.3
	Percent:	20%	30%	50%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	9	0	0	0	0	10	1.9
	Percent:	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	4	6	0	0	0	0	10	1.6
	Percent:	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	4	6	0	0	0	0	10	1.6
	Percent:	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	2	3	1	3	1	0	10	2.8
	Percent:	20%	30%	10%	30%	10%			
13.	Number:	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	6	4	0	0	0	0	10	1.4
	Percent:	60%	40%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix D

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF FEMALE STUDENTS

Total Responding: 11 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Duestion		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	5	5	1	0	0	0	11	1.6
	Percent:	45%	45%	9%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	4	1	6	0	0	0	11	2.2
	Percent:	36%	9%	55%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	5	5	1	0	0	0	11	1.6
	Percent:	45%	45%	9%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	5	3	1	2	0	0	11	2.0
	Percent:	45%	27%	9%	18%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	6	5	0	0	0	0	11	1.5
	Percent:	55%	45%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	2	6	0	0	0	3	8	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	6	0	0	0	2	9	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	1	9	0	0	0	1	10	1.9
	Percent:	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	2	3	0	4	2	0	11	3.1
	Percent:	18%	27%	0%	36%	18%			
13.	Number:	5	5	0	0	0	1	10	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	10	1	0	0	0	0	11	1.1
	Percent:	91%	9%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix E

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF BLACK STUDENTS

Total Responding: 4 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	2.3
	Percent:	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	50%	25%	0%	25%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	3.3
	Percent:	25%	0%	0%	75%	0%			
13.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix F

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF HISPANIC STUDENTS

Total Responding: 4 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.3
	Percent:	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	2.3
	Percent:	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	2.5
	Percent:	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	3.8
	Percent:	0%	25%	0%	50%	25%			
13.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix G

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF WHITE STUDENTS

Total Responding: 13 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1. Number:	7	6	0	0	0	0	13	1.5
Percent:	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%			
2. Number:	10	3	0	0	0	0	13	1.2
Percent:	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%			
3. Number:	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	3.0
Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
4. Number:	7	6	0	0	0	0	13	1.5
Percent:	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%			
5. Number:	4	5	3	1	0	0	13	2.1
Percent:	31%	38%	23%	8%	0%			
6. Number:	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7. Number:	4	9	0	0	0	0	13	1.7
Percent:	31%	69%	0%	0%	0%			
8. Number:	5	7	0	0	0	1	12	1.6
Percent:	42%	58%	0%	0%	0%			
9. Number:	5	7	0	0	0	1	12	1.6
Percent:	42%	58%	0%	0%	0%			
10. Number:	2	11	0	0	0	0	13	1.8
Percent:	15%	85%	0%	0%	0%			
11. Number:	3	10	0	0	0	0	13	1.8
Percent:	23%	77%	0%	0%	0%			
12. Number:	3	5	1	2	2	0	13	2.6
Percent:	23%	38%	8%	15%	15%			
13. Number:	8	5	0	0	0	0	13	1.4
Percent:	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%			
14. Number:	10	3	0	0	0	0	13	1.2
Percent:	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix H

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF CHILDREN WITH ONE ADULT AT HOME

Total Responding: 9 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	4	5	0	0	0	0	9	1.6
	Percent:	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	4	4	1	0	0	0	9	1.7
	Percent:	44%	44%	11%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	2.6
	Percent:	22%	0%	78%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	4	2	3	0	0	0	9	1.9
	Percent:	44%	22%	33%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	4	5	0	0	0	0	9	1.6
	Percent:	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	5	3	0	0	0	1	8	1.4
	Percent:	63%	38%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	5	0	0	0	1	8	1.6
	Percent:	38%	63%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	2	7	0	0	0	0	9	1.8
	Percent:	22%	78%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	2	7	0	0	0	0	9	1.8
	Percent:	22%	78%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	3	1	3	1	0	9	3.0
	Percent:	11%	33%	11%	33%	11%			
13.	Number:	5	4	0	0	0	0	9	1.4
	Percent:	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	1.1
	Percent:	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix I

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE OF STUDENTS WITH TWO ADULTS AT HOME

Total Responding: 10 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	1.1
	Percent:	90%	10%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	1	3	6	0	0	0	10	2.5
	Percent:	10%	30%	60%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	2	4	2	2	0	0	10	2.4
	Percent:	20%	40%	20%	20%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	3	7	0	0	0	0	10	1.7
	Percent:	30%	70%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	2	6	0	0	0	2	8	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	6	0	0	0	1	9	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	9	0	0	0	1	9	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	3	2	0	3	2	0	10	2.9
	Percent:	30%	20%	0%	30%	20%			
13.	Number:	5	4	0	0	0	1	9	1.4
	Percent:	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	7	3	0	0	0	0	10	1.3
	Percent:	70%	30%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix J

Sam Houston State University
SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF STUDENTS WITH TWO OR MORE ADULTS AT HOME

Total Responding: 2 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix K

Sam Houston State University

SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF STUDENTS THAT PARTICIPATE IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIE

Total Responding: 7 NR=No Response Date: 07/29/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	1	6	0	0	0	0	7	1.9
	Percent:	14%	86%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	4	2	1	0	0	0	7	1.6
	Percent:	57%	29%	14%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	2	1	4	0	0	0	7	2.3
	Percent:	29%	14%	57%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	1.4
	Percent:	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	3	2	1	0	0	7	2.4
	Percent:	14%	43%	29%	14%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	2	5	0	0	0	0	7	1.7
	Percent:	29%	71%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	1.6
	Percent:	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	3	0	3	1	0	7	3.3
	Percent:	0%	43%	0%	43%	14%			
13.	Number:	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	1.6
	Percent:	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	1.3
	Percent:	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix L

Sam Houston State University

SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY OF STUDENTS NOT PARTICIPATING IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIE

Total Responding: 14 NR=No Response Date: 07/09/94

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	9	5	0	0	0	0	14	1.4
	Percent:	64%	36%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	10	4	0	0	0	0	14	1.3
	Percent:	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	2	3	9	0	0	0	14	2.5
	Percent:	14%	21%	64%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	5	7	2	0	0	0	14	1.8
	Percent:	36%	50%	14%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	6	3	4	1	0	0	14	2.0
	Percent:	43%	21%	29%	7%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	5	6	0	0	0	3	11	1.5
	Percent:	45%	55%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	4	8	0	0	0	2	12	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	3	10	0	0	0	1	13	1.8
	Percent:	23%	77%	0%	0%	0%			
11.	Number:	4	10	0	0	0	0	14	1.7
	Percent:	29%	71%	0%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	4	3	1	4	2	0	14	2.8
	Percent:	29%	21%	7%	29%	14%			
13.	Number:	7	6	0	0	0	1	13	1.5
	Percent:	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	11	3	0	0	0	0	14	1.2
	Percent:	79%	21%	0%	0%	0%			

Appendix M

Males and Females Who THink Boys or Girls are More Likely to be Physically Abused

Chi-Square:	0.14	Phi:	0.08	Contingency	
Significance	0.71	Cramer's V:	0.08	Coefficient:	0.08

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994		
	Males	Females	PHY. ABUSE Totals
Boys	3 60.00 33.33 14.29	2 40.00 16.67 9.52	5 23.81
Girls	6 37.50 66.67 28.57	10 62.50 83.33 47.62	16 76.19
GENDER Totals	9 42.86	12 57.14	21 100.00

Appendix N

Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites Who Think Boys or Girls are More Likely to be Physically Abused

Chi-Square: 1.60 Phi: 0.28 Contingency
Significance: 0.45 Cramer's V: 0.28 Coefficient: 0.27

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994			
	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks	PHY. ABUSE Totals
Boys	4 80.00 30.77 19.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 20.00 25.00 4.76	5 23.81
Girls	9 56.25 69.23 42.86	4 25.00 100.00 19.05	3 18.75 75.00 14.29	16 76.19
RACE Totals	13 61.90	4 19.05	4 19.05	21 100.00

Appendix O

Boys and Girls Who are More Likely to be Physically Abused With One, Two, or More Than Two Adults in the Home

Chi-Square: 2.90 Phi: 0.37 Contingency
Significance: 0.23 Cramer's V: 0.37 Coefficient: 0.35

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: SEXUAL ABUSE SURVEY, 1994			
	1 Adults	2 In The	3 Home	PHY. ABUSE Totals
Boys	3 60.00 37.50 14.29	1 20.00 9.09 4.76	1 20.00 50.00 4.76	5 23.81
Girls	5 31.25 62.50 23.81	10 62.50 90.91 47.62	1 6.25 50.00 4.76	16 76.19
ADULTS/HOME Totals	8 38.10	11 52.38	2 9.52	21 100.00